# Carroll County Board of Commissioners

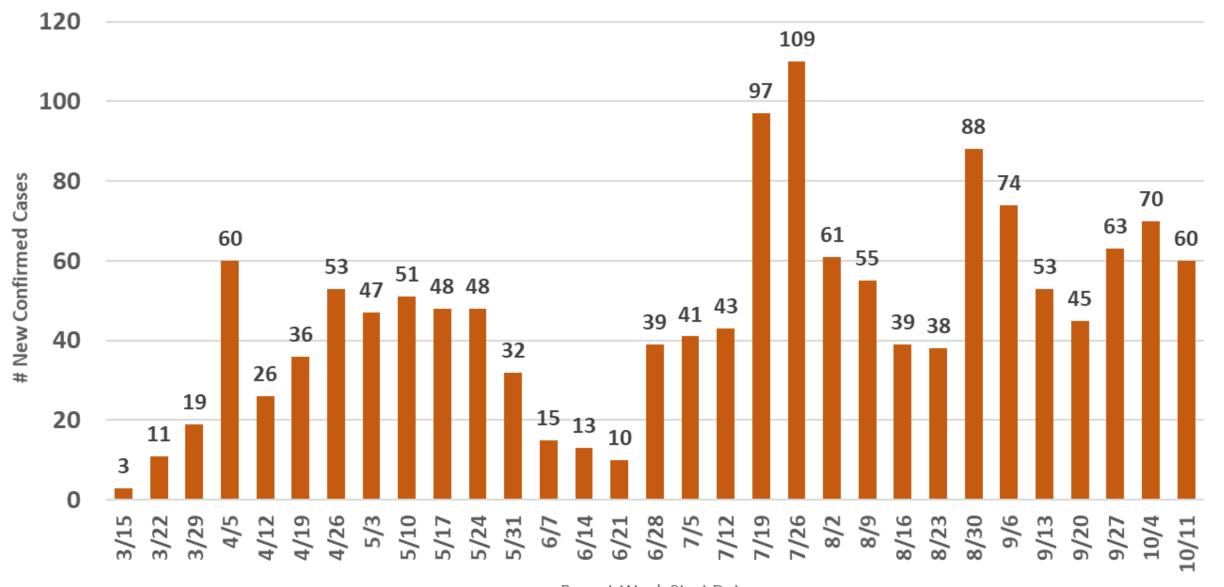
# COVID-19 Data Update October 22, 2020

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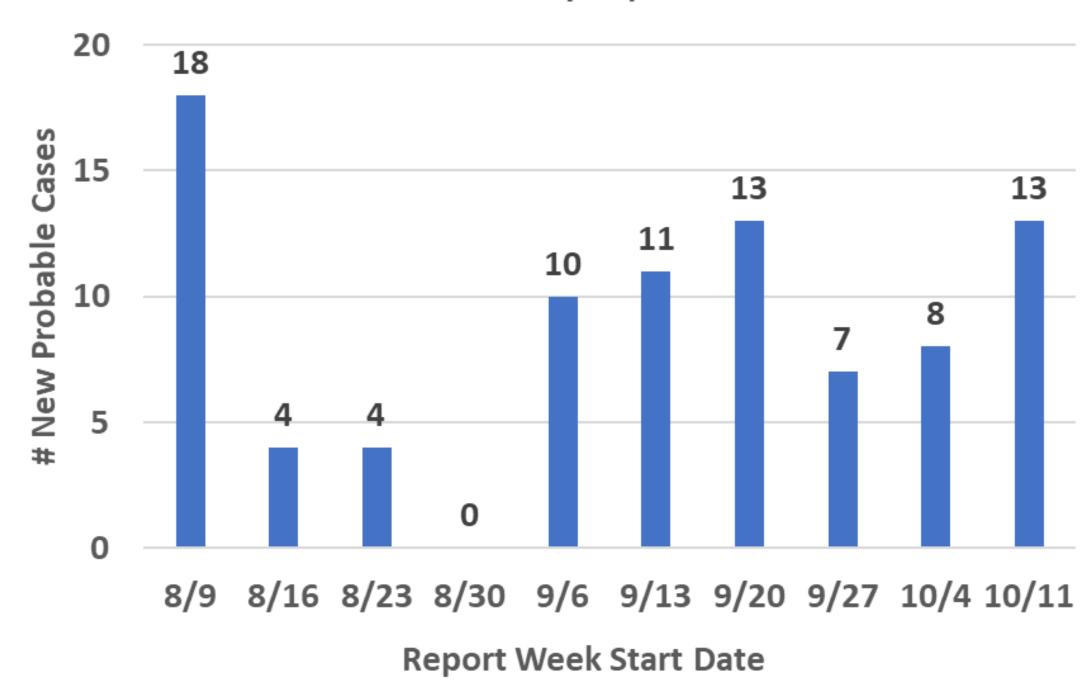


#### Community\* Cases by Report Week

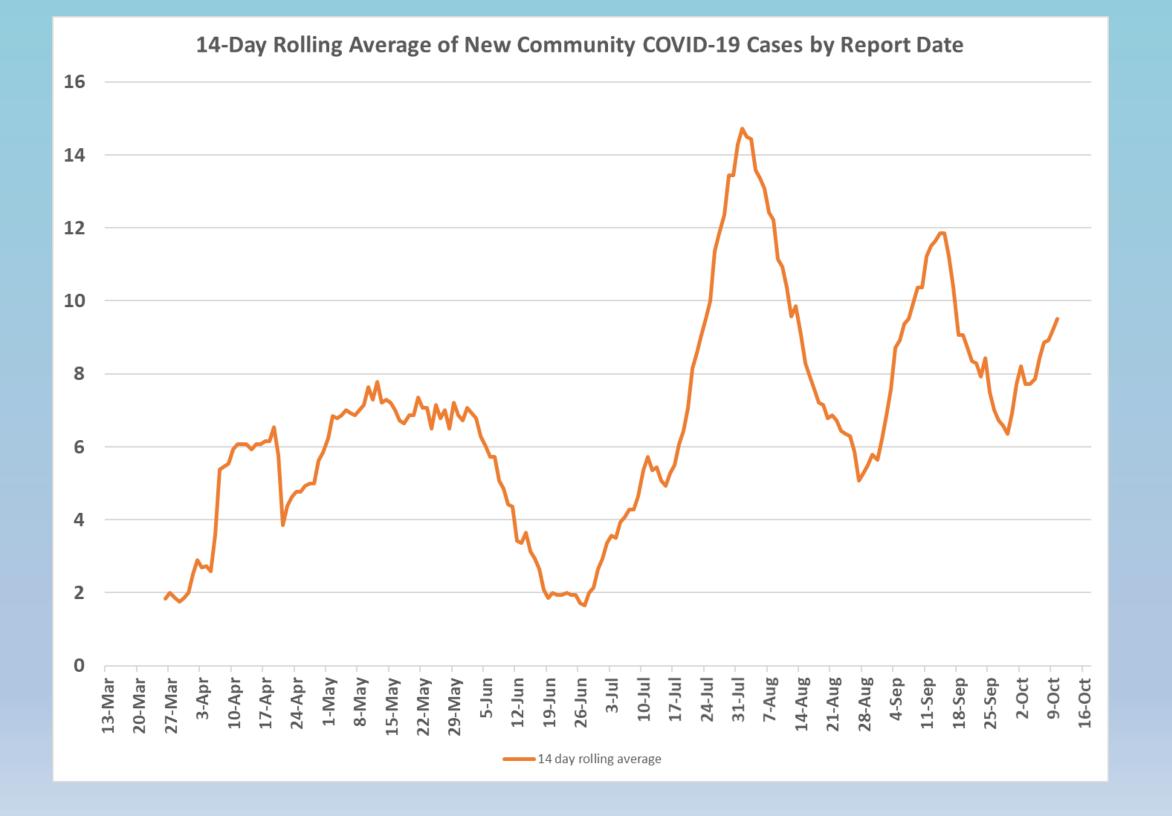


Report Week Start Date

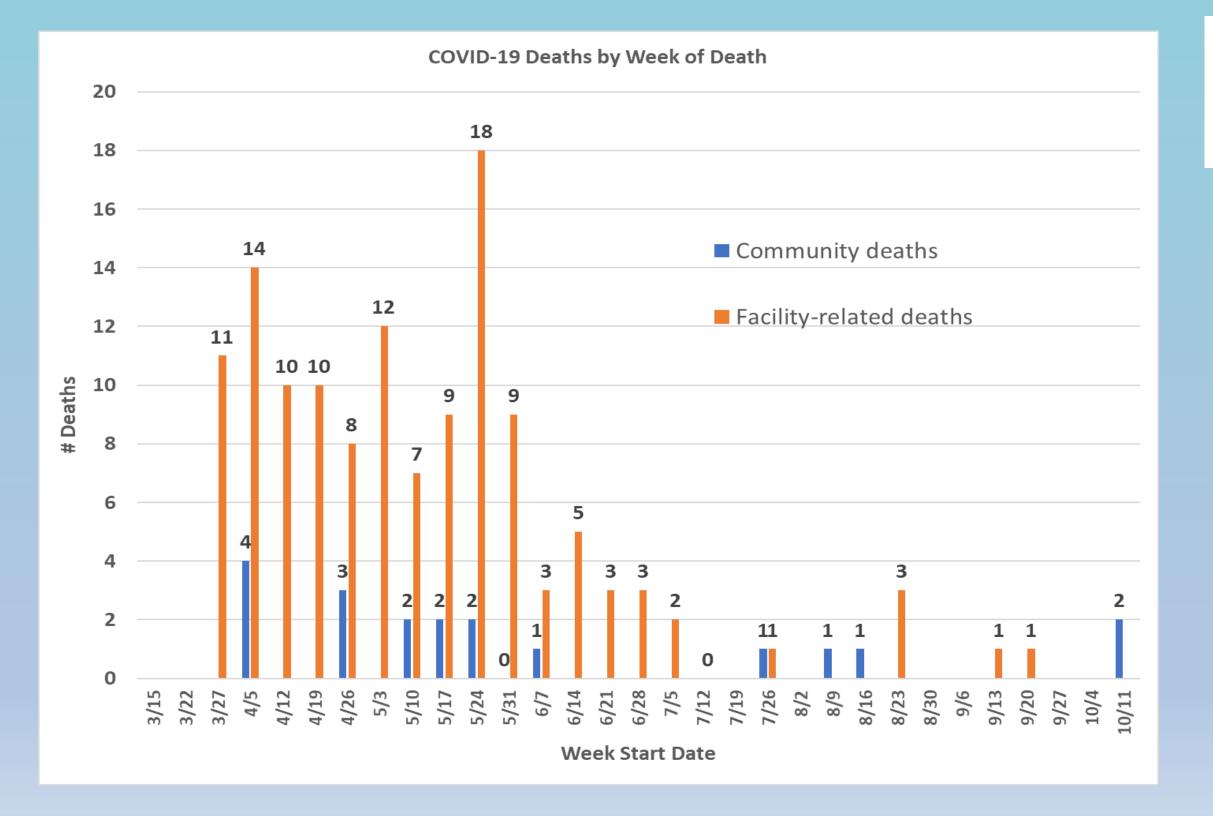
### **Probable Cases by Report Week**





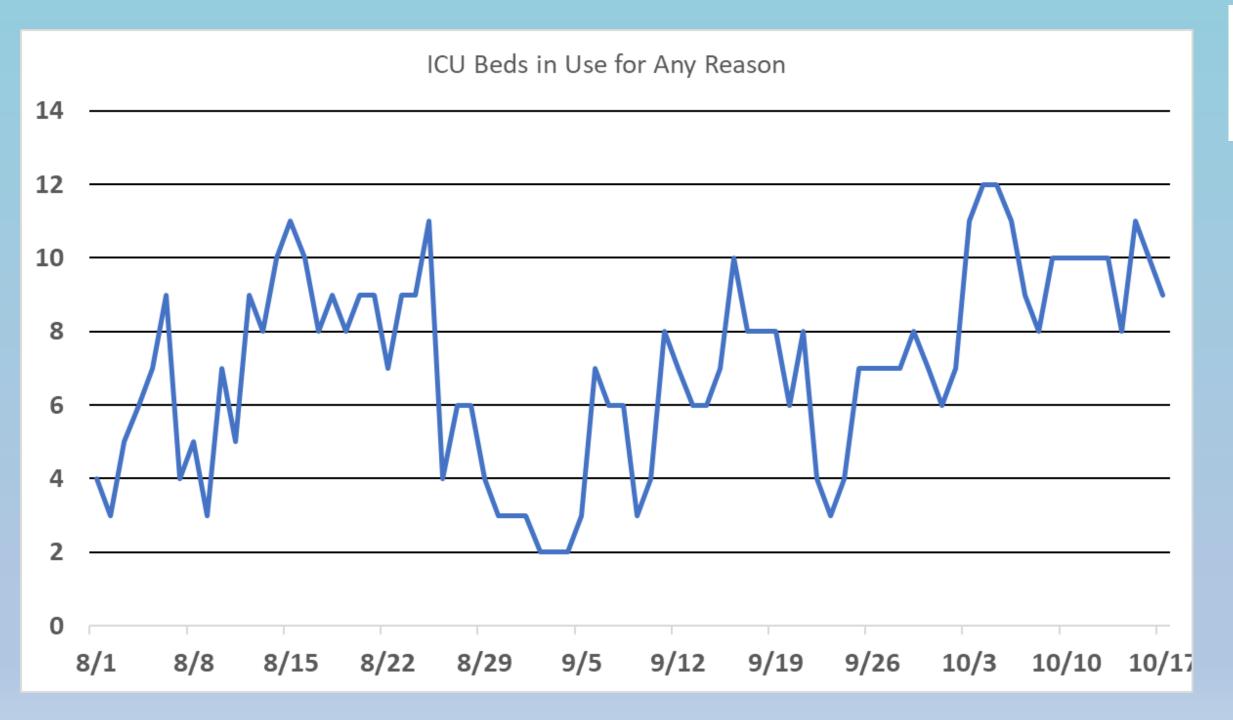






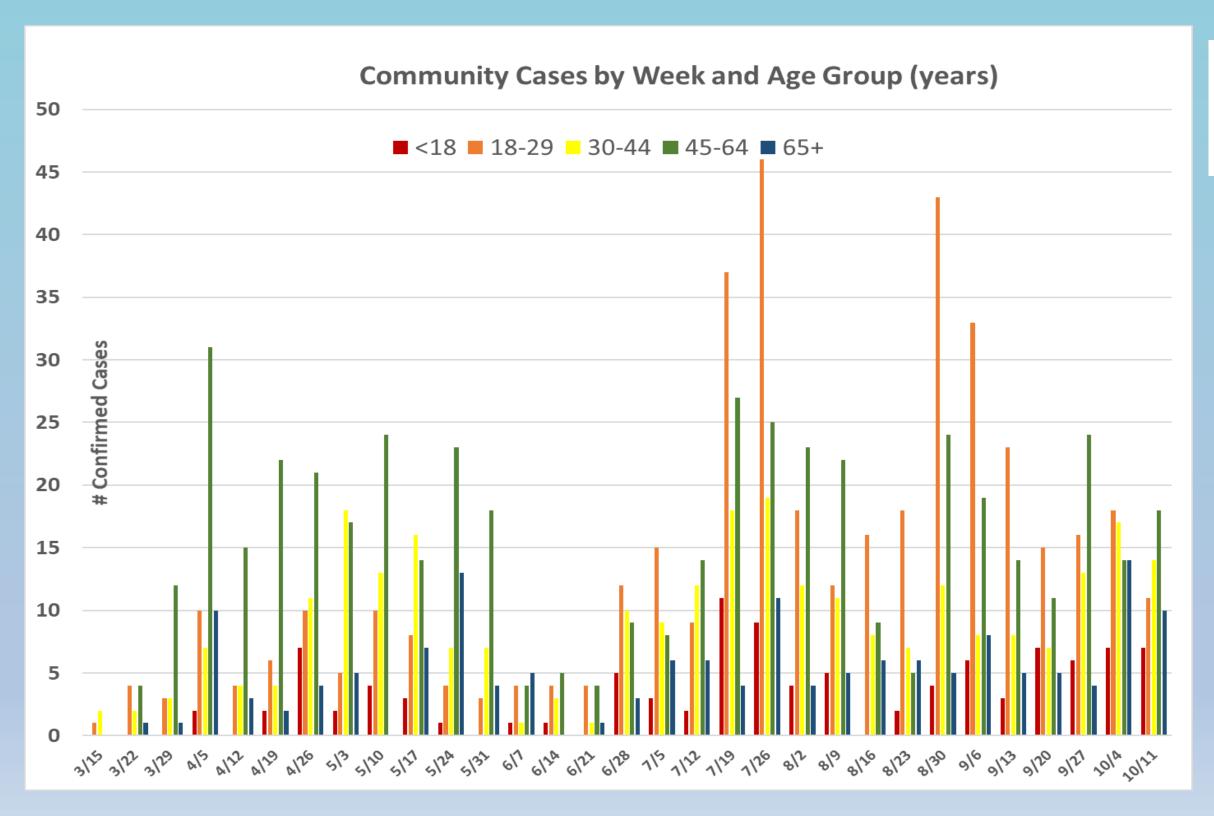
### Carroll County Health Department





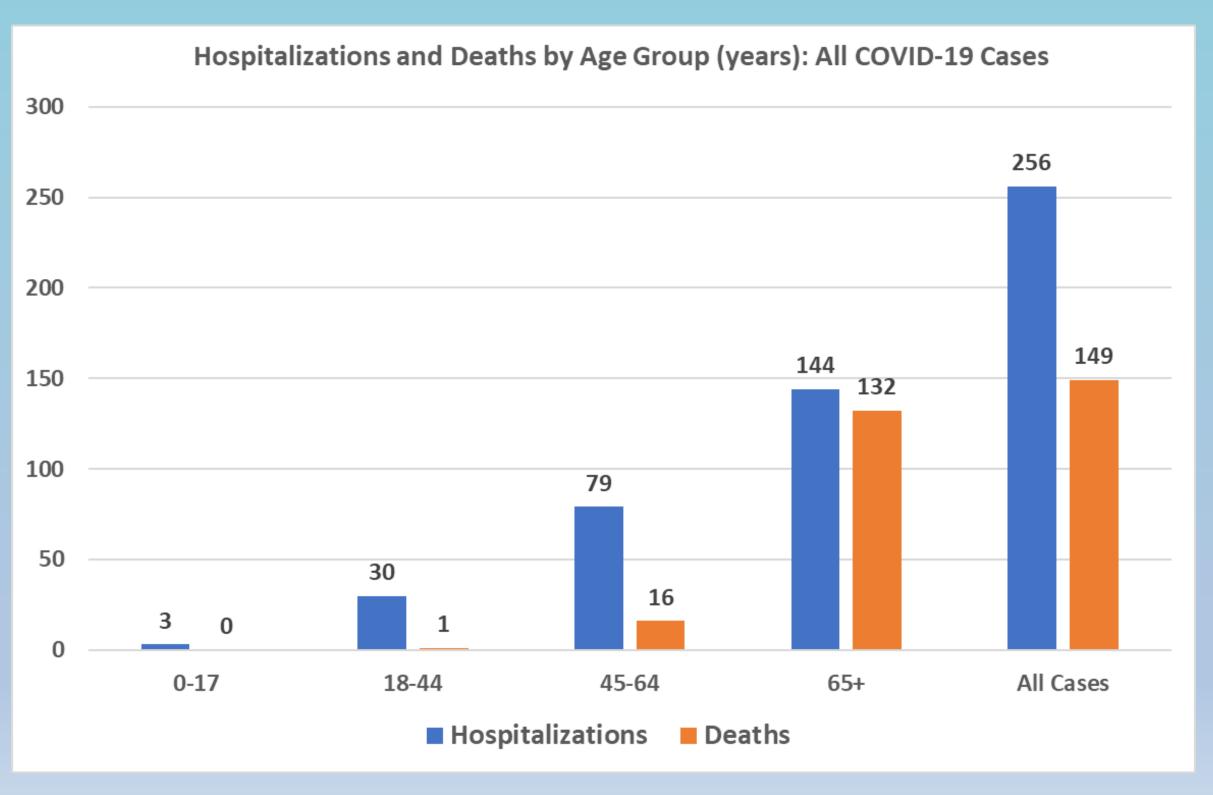






Carroll County Health Department

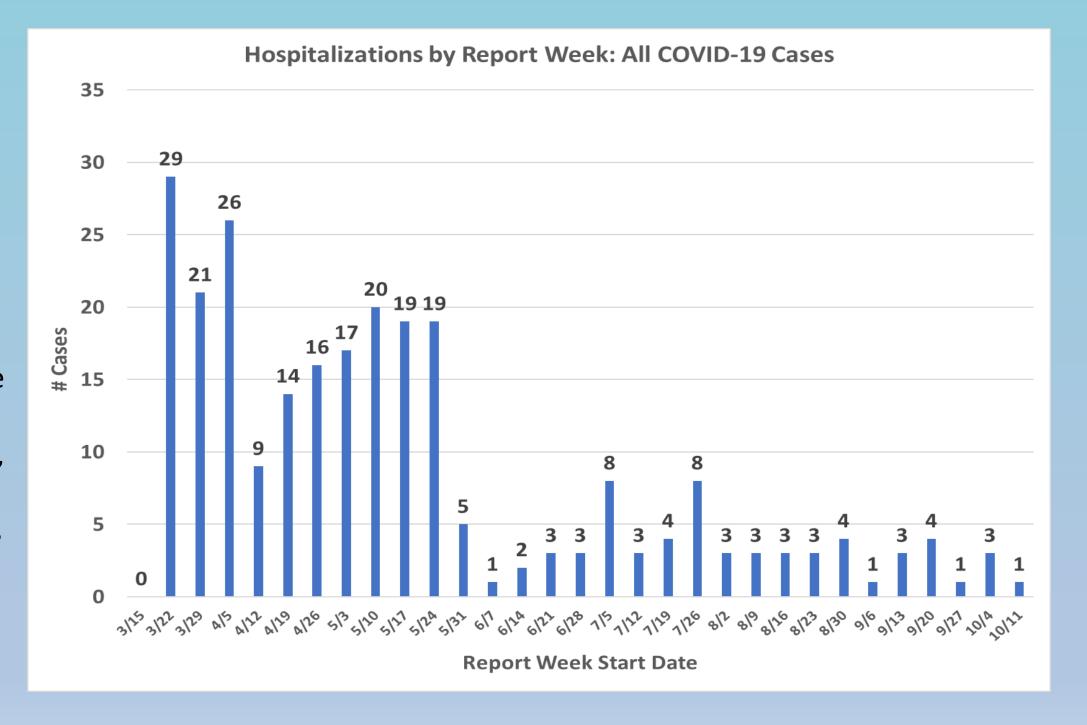






Please note this data is organized by case report date and shows if a confirmed COVID-19 case was ever hospitalized.

It does not reflect the hospitalization date or the current number of people hospitalized for COVID-19, and does not include any probable cases or persons under investigation (PUIs) for COVID-19.



### **COVID-19 Fatalities in Carroll County**

All Deaths (n=150):

Range: 43-103 years

Average age: 80

Community Deaths (n=20):

Range: 56-86

Average age: 74

Facility Deaths (n=130):

Range: 43-103

Average age: 81

## From late January to early October 2020, the U.S. had 299,000 more deaths than the typical number during the same period in previous years (excess deaths)

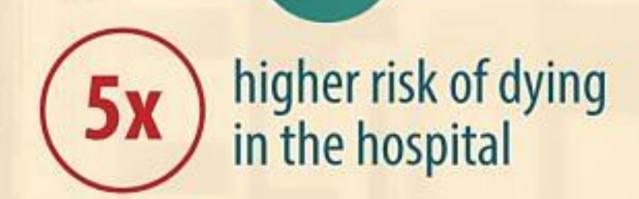
At least

2 out of 3

of these excess deaths were
from COVID-19

The largest percentage increases were among people who were **Hispanic or Latino** and **adults aged 25–44** 

## Compared with patients hospitalized with flu\*, hospitalized COVID-19 patients had a higher risk for 17 complications and death



Black or African American patients and Hispanic or Latino patients developed some severe complications more frequently than White patients Prevent COVID-19 and flu to save lives

Wear masks, stay at least 6 feet from others, wash hands
often, and get a flu vaccine

Veterans Health Administration hospitalized patients (3,948 with COVID-19 and 5,453 with influenza);
 data adjusted for age, sex, race/ethnicity, and underlying medical conditions

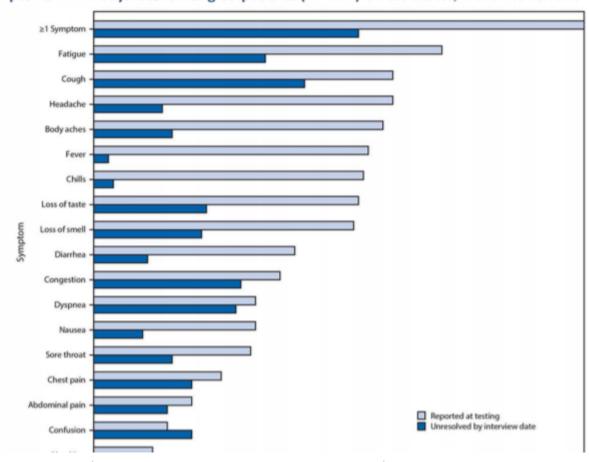
<sup>1</sup> Some complications included heart inflammation, blood clots, and liver failure

### Lingering symptoms reported by participants of a multi-state phone study in the USA

#### Symptoms which may persist:

- Fatigue
- Cough, congestion or shortness of breath
- Loss of taste or smell
- Headache, body aches
- Diarrhea, nausea
- Chest or abdominal pain
- Confusion

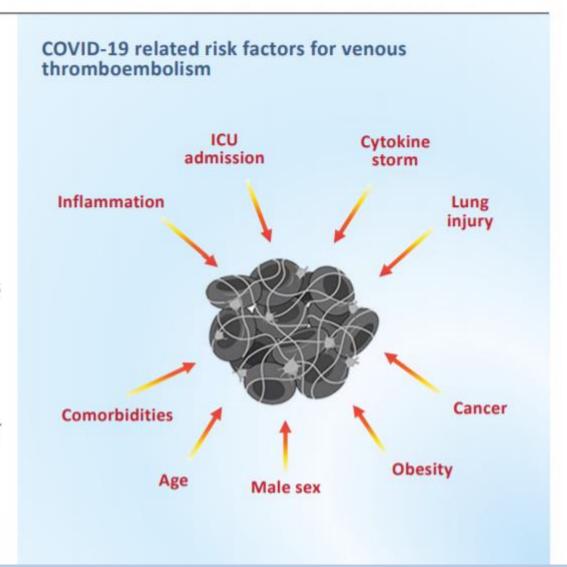
Self-reported symptoms at the time of positive SARS-CoV-2 testing results and unresolved symptoms 14–21 days later among outpatients (N = 274) United States, March–June 2020



### COVID-19 may increase the risk of long-term health problems

#### Body systems and organs that can be affected:

- Heart
  - > Damage to heart muscle, heart failure
- Lungs
  - Damage to lung tissue and restrictive lung failure
- Brain and the nervous system
  - Loss of sense of smell (anosmia)
  - Consequences of thrombo-embolic events such as pulmonary embolism, heart attack, stroke
  - Cognitive impairment (e.g. memory and concentration)
- Mental health
  - Anxiety, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder and sleep disturbance
- Musculoskeletal and others
  - > Pain in join and muscles
  - Fatigue



https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/risk-comms-updates/update-36-long-term-symptoms.pdf?sfvrsn=5d3789a6\_2

### What does this mean for patients?

- COVID-19 can result in prolonged illness and persistent symptoms, even in young
  adults and persons with no underlying medical conditions who were not hospitalized
- Much is still unknown about how COVID-19 affects people over time
- More time and research is needed to understand:
  - the long-term effects of COVID-19
  - why symptoms persist or recur
  - how these health problems affect patients
  - the clinical course and likelihood of full recovery

### Questions?

